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## Cautious on 'Tube' Births

## End of Beginning, 2 U.K. Doctors Say

LONDON, July 27 (AP) — Britain's two pioneer test-tube-baby doctors are cautioning infertile women not to raise their hopes too high yet, and they are advising foreigners seeking their treatment that they and Britain can not take care of them.

Infertile women anxious to have babies jammed telephone lines to the hospital, but Dr. Patrick Steptoe, a gynecologist, and his assistant, Dr. Robert Edwards, a Cambridge University physiologist, said that it will be years before the pro-

cess of test-tube babies stressed in U.S., Page 2 — Doctor, in New York suit, claims he carried out a test-tube fertilization 16 years ago, Page 3

cedure of conception outside the womb becomes common.

The birth of 5-pound, 12-ounce Louise Brown, the first authentically certified case of a baby born after conception outside the womb, was "the end of the beginning, not the beginning of the end," Dr. Edwards told a news conference. "We wish to be very modest about what we have done. We have a lot to learn."

"It is obvious this is not immediately available to everybody," said Dr. Steptoe. The birth of the baby

Tuesday to 30-year-old Lesley Brown culminated 12 years of research and experimentation by the two doctors.

Dr. Steptoe said the facilities that he and Dr. Edwards have been using are inadequate and are no longer available, that they are looking for new quarters and financing to continue their research, and that Britain has no facilities for would-be mothers from abroad.

But he added, "There are a number of teams already starting this work. We think that within a fairly reasonable time, given the proper facilities, this could become applicable all over the world."

The London Daily Express reported that doctors at London's St. Thomas' Hospital also are experimenting with test-tube fertilization and that a woman underwent an egg-extraction operation there yesterday.

Mrs. Brown consulted Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards two years ago to see if a blockage in her fallopian tube that prevented conception could not be corrected. The doctors took an egg from one of her ovaries, fertilized it with her husband's sperm in a laboratory dish and implanted the dividing cell into her uterus, where it developed normally. Mother and daughter are reportedly in fine condition.

A basic problem is when to implant the fertilized egg in the

patient's womb. Dr. Edwards and Dr. Steptoe disclosed that, after Mrs. Brown's egg had been fertilized, it was kept in an incubator for 2½-3 days before implantation.

An estimated 40 percent of infertile women have the same problem as Mrs. Brown. Religious reaction was divided but muted so far.

The Vatican's spokesman, the Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, said the Roman Catholic Church considers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## After Egypt Expels Military Mission

## Atherton Holds Mediation Session With Israelis

TEL AVIV, July 27 (AP) — Israel's only direct negotiating link with Egypt was severed today while a U.S. mediator moved to get the two countries talking again about a Mideast peace settlement.

An Israeli military delegation, in

Egypt since January, was ordered from the country by President Anwar Sadat and flown here in an Egyptian plane.

"This is not the end, only the beginning of a process," delegations commander Col. Yaakov Heychal

told reporters after arriving at Ben Gurion airport.

The group, which stayed in Egypt after peace talks broke down in January, was said to have occasionally transmitted peace feelers.

In Washington, a spokesman for

the State Department said: "We would have preferred that this step not be taken because of the interpretation that may be placed on it." But the spokesman, Thomas Reston, declined to interpret the Egyptian action.

"I don't believe it is going to be useful for me to characterize each development," he said, adding that he still expected Israeli-Egyptian negotiations to be held next month.

Atherton Shuttle

Despite the expulsion, Alfred Atherton Jr., the U.S. mediator, pressed ahead with his Mideast shuttle by scheduling a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Mr. Atherton was to travel to Egypt tomorrow for more meetings, which Washington hopes will lead to a resumption of direct Israel-Egypt talks in about two weeks, when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will arrive in the Middle East.

The U.S. aim is to get the foreign and defense ministers of Israel and Egypt together with Mr. Vance as chairman, probably in the U.S. surveillance station to the Sinai Peacemaking station.

Mr. Begin dismissed the expulsion of the delegation as a minor matter. "They don't have a central role," he said.

The ultimate evaluation of the measures rests on how the program will be financed, economists say, and that will be announced tomorrow. But some economists are already saying that the program's effect on growth next year will be minimal.

Family Benefits

The steps as outlined by government spokesman Klaus Boelling include 7 billion marks in tax cuts, a rise of 2.5-to-3.5 billion marks in family benefits and 750 million marks in spending to boost technological and development spending.

This amounts to between 10.25 and 10.75 billion marks.

At the Bonn economic summit

10 days ago, West Germany agreed to seek legislative approval for additional measures of stimulus of up to 1 percent of the gross national product — placing an upper limit on the plans of about 13 billion marks.

In addition, the 1979 budget will be boosted by 6.9 percent to 20.7 billion marks against a 6-percent increase previously planned.

For 1980, the plan calls for another tax cut of 7 billion marks. Also to be initiated, Mr. Boelling said, are studies on altering the country's tax structure.

While not revealing how it will be paid for, Mr. Boelling said that agreement has been reached that the government deficit will not exceed 60 billion marks. He also said that the 1978 deficit will not be as high as had been previously thought — a 54.6-billion-mark estimate was included in the budget.



Dr. Patrick Steptoe speaks at a press conference in Manchester.

## Castro Denounces Carter On Rights, Troop Stands

### Cuba Role Is Disputed In Belgrade

By David Andelman

BELGRADE, July 27 (NYT) — A large group of nonaligned nations, which delegates said could amount to more than one-third of the world movement, publicly or privately today demanded Cuban disengagement in Africa, threatening to boycott next year's summit meeting in Havana.

The effect could be to split the movement whose foreign ministers are meeting this week in Belgrade. A number of key delegations, particularly the Yugoslavs, reportedly worked frantically behind the scenes today and into the night to defuse the situation.

But on the floor of the modern

Sava conference center and in press conferences throughout the day, delegates lined up firmly on one side or the other of this most volatile issue facing the conference.

Many warned of dire consequences of "local conflicts being converted into proxy wars," as Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam said.

"It is my considered opinion that the third world war has already begun — in the Third World," Mr. Rajaratnam said, setting the tone for the day's public statements.

Bitter Exchanges

But there were other, equally bitter exchanges over the past two days of the conference, which has



Fidel Castro, who spoke in Santiago de Cuba.

brought together nearly 90 member countries and two dozen observer states and official guests.

Ghana, Morocco, Somalia, Senegal and most of the Middle Eastern countries except Libya and Algeria accused Cuba of open aggression in Africa and demanded withdrawal of the more than 40,000 troops that

Cuba has in two principal African countries — Angola and Ethiopia — and the military aid missions in others. Kuwait, for its part, accused Ethiopia of "genocide" in Eritrea.

In turn, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Angola, Congo, Benin and Vietnam seemed isolated as the only principal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Tax Cuts of 14 Billion Marks

## Bonn Outlines Economic Stimulus Plan

BONN, July 27 (AP-DJ) — The West German government today outlined the measures that it is planning to stimulate its economy which were agreed to at the summit meeting here last week. But the plan seems to be aimed more at resolving political problems rather than reviving the economy.

Although the Cabinet continued today to elaborate details of its plan, the centerpiece was clear — tax cuts totaling 14 billion marks (about \$7 billion) over two years. The accent on tax cuts highlights the power wielded in the negotiations by the minority party in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government — the Free Democrats.

Mr. Atherton was to travel to Egypt tomorrow for more meetings, which Washington hopes will lead to a resumption of direct Israel-Egypt talks in about two weeks, when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will arrive in the Middle East.

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While not revealing how it will be paid for, Mr. Boelling said that agreement has been reached that the government deficit will not exceed 60 billion marks. He also said that the 1978 deficit will not be as high as had been previously thought — a 54.6-billion-mark estimate was included in the budget.

### Dealers Livid

Despite his attempts to ease fears about financing in the domestic market, dealers were livid and pained, already under pressure this week from government financing, turned again. As a result of this continuing weakness, manifested since the summit meeting, the central capital market committee has decided to schedule no new issues for the domestic market for the time being.

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## U.K. Cites Terrorist Threats

## Britain, Iraq Expel Diplomats

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, July 27 — Britain and Iraq have reciprocally expelled diplomats amid British claims of terrorist threats following the assassination in London of a former Iraqi premier.

Britain yesterday announced that it has ordered the expulsion of eight Iraqis, including five diplomats, and barred two other Iraqis from entering the country.

In a swift reaction, Baghdad today ordered 10 Britons including eight diplomats out of Iraq, the British Foreign Office announced.

"We have no knowledge of any attempt against United Kingdom lives or property by those being barred," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

## Increasing Concern

"Our increasing concern at terrorist threats in this country has led us to believe that the presence of a number of known Iraqi intelligence officers here is not desirable."

The crackdown on the Iraqis occurred after the assassination July 9 in London of Abdel Rezzak el-

Nayef, who was premier of Iraq 10 years ago. He was gunned down outside a hotel.

Two men claiming Iraqi nationality, Saleem Ahmad Hassan, 26, and Saadi Abdul Rahim al-Shugri, 40, were arrested for the murder.

## Report Being Checked

They are being held in custody awaiting a trial date, a Scotland Yard spokesman said today. He was unable to confirm reports from a Beirut newspaper that one of the men being held was in fact Iraq's intelligence chief and a member of the regional command of the Ba'ath party and the ruling Revolutionary Council in Iraq.

The Beirut newspaper, As Safir, identified the intelligence chief as Sadiq Shaker, who it said was arrested at Heathrow Airport.

Greece, Turkey  
Reportedly Set  
Airspace Talks

ANKARA, July 27 (Reuters) — Greece and Turkey are expected to confer on the Aegean airspace issue in Istanbul next week, informed sources said today.

They said that the technical-level talks will follow a meeting between the secretaries-general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries early this month.

Since the 1974 invasion of Cyprus, Greece has kept the airspace over the Aegean closed to all but its own traffic after declaring the region a danger zone.

Turkish officials maintain that Greece broke international rules in taking such action, which has meant that planes from Turkey to several Mediterranean countries must make a fuel-consuming detour around the Aegean.

Mediation Talks Are Held  
By Atherton With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)  
withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab lands taken in the 1967, and whom Mr. Sadat called a Zionist.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Goldberg's efforts still guide U.S. efforts for peace in the Middle East, and offered praise for his humanitarian pursuits in the widest possible range.

In Amman, King Hussein of Jordan and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel met for a general review of the situation. Mr. Kamel said that he delivered a message to King Hussein from Mr. Sadat, apparently dealing with the deadlock in the peace talks.

Hard-line Arab powers condemn Mr. Sadat's unilateral peace overtures toward Israel and insist on talks in Geneva to arrange a comprehensive peace treaty under joint U.S.-Soviet sponsorship. Jordan reportedly favors the Geneva conference plan.

## Senate Urges Negotiations

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — The Senate unanimously approved an amendment yesterday calling for renewed direct negotiations by Israel and Egypt.

The amendment to the International Security Assistance Act, presented by Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., supported President Carter's efforts to get the two sides together.

Mr. Carter yesterday presented Arthur Goldberg, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In making the presentation, he countered Mr. Sadat's harsh attacks on Mr. Goldberg, who helped to bring about UN Resolution 242, which calls for the

Police Detain  
Czech Backers  
Of Charter 77

VIENNA, July 27 (UPI) — Czechoslovak writer Vaclav Havel and 10 other signers of the Charter 77 human rights document were detained in Prague in connection with the coming 10th anniversary of the Soviet invasion, sources said today.

They said that the Charter 77 members were seized last night in Mr. Havel's Prague apartment and later released on condition that they reappear for further questioning at state police headquarters.

Among those detained were Peter Uhl, a member of the Charter 77 brain trust, actor Pavel Landovsky and Rudolf Slansky, son of the late Communist Party secretary-general, Rudolf Slansky, who was executed in 1952 for high treason.

The sources said that the seizure was a result of special surveillance measures ordered by the police in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, 1968.

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However, one of the two suspects, Mr. Shugri, was picked up at the airport.

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## Report Being Checked

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## Given a Week

The British diplomats include the embassy's No. 2 man in Baghdad, the defense and military attaches and the first secretary in the commercial section. The civilians were officials of British Airways. They were given a week to leave, the spokesman said.

The Foreign Office spokesman said no action has been taken or is contemplated against any other Arab or foreign diplomatic mission.

In Baghdad, the foreign undersecretary, Abdul Hussein al-Jamali, said the expulsion was "a reciprocal basis," according to the spokesman.

The British spokesman explained that "our action has been taken entirely on security grounds. We have no wish that it should affect our political, commercial and cultural relations with Iraq and we shall continue to do what we can to improve them."

It was the largest number of foreign diplomats expelled from London since 105 Soviet embassy staff members were asked to leave in 1971.

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(Continued from Page 1)  
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British Foreign Secretary David Owen talks with reporters upon his arrival at the United Nations for the debate on South-West Africa. At right is the British UN representative, Ivor Richards.

## UN Votes on Namibian Issue

(Continued from Page 1)  
that Walvis Bay "would not have been addressed politically or legally to this hall in the ambit of the proposal — not at all. We feel that we have been let down badly."

Mr. Botha told reporters that he could not say if his government would withdraw its acceptance of the independence plan. Whether it could live with the Walvis Bay resolution would depend on talks he would have with the Western representatives.

Walvis Bay is the only deep-water port on the coast of South-West Africa. It was British territory when South-West Africa was German, and South Africa says it is still separate.

## To get South African agreement

to the Western plan for UN-supervised, multiracial elections in which all factions would participate, the plan calls for South Africa to retain Walvis Bay and negotiate its status with Namibia after independence.

But to satisfy the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been fighting a guerrilla war against white rule, the United States and its associates agreed this week to a separate resolution calling for "re-integration of the port enclave."

South Africa took South-West Africa from Germany in 1915, and obtained a League of Nations mandate in 1920. It has held onto it even though the UN General Assembly voided the mandate in 1966.

SWAPO started a guerrilla war in 1966.

The great pressure in the United States, it became clear, will fall on the 12 persons so far named to the planned 14-member Ethics Advisory Board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"This is the first project we're going to undertake," said a key member, the Rev. Richard McCormick, professor of biological ethics at Georgetown University and a Catholic widely recognized as a leading thinker in the application of science's new knowledge of life and death.

The election would be conducted by the South African administrator-general and supervised by a special UN representative with 7,000 U.N. troops and 1,000 civilian aides.

Authorities linked the seven suspects to the killings of Jesus Haddad Blanco, director of Spain's Felix prison system, national policeman Felix Garcia Alonso and Juan Angel Santos Sanchez, accused by GRAPPO of being an informer.

The statement identified four other guerrillas as the actual assassins and said two of them already were in custody.

Security officials accused Maria Paloma Gutierrez Estevez, known as Carmen, of planning and organizing the killings and writing GRAPPO communiques claiming responsibility.

The game, the fifth of the competition, was adjourned until tomorrow after 42 moves and five hours of play. Experts agreed that Mr. Korchnoi, who celebrated the second anniversary of his defection from the Soviet Union tomorrow, could defeat Mr. Karpov. Mr. Karpov made his 42d move before the game adjourned and it was sealed in a large white envelope that will be opened when play resumes.

Mr. Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi played to draws in their first four games.

Filipinos Seize  
5 Communists

MANILA, July 27 (UPI) — Authoritarians have broken an urban Communist ring led by a 30-year-old woman, the Philippine news agency said today.

Quoting Brig. Gen. Federico Navarro, the agency said that five members of the Maoist New People's Army — four women and a man — were captured yesterday in Davao City, a province capital in Mindanao Island, 600 miles south of Manila.

The 30-year-old leader, with at least three known aliases, was identified as Lualhati Abreau. She was believed to be the common-law wife of the top Communist commander in the region, the agency said.

Previously, diagnosis of blood diseases required drawing blood from the fetus, a demanding and often dangerous technique that could only be done after the fetus was well along in its development.

With the new method, the doctors predicted that parents who risk transmission of a fatal blood disease would elect pre-ovaral detection to "avoid the psychologic trauma and potential toxemia associated with carrying an affected fetus to term."

Thalassemia is fatal when the accidental omission of a gene prevents the victim from producing hemoglobin, the protein that carries oxygen from the lungs to tissues.

In detecting thalassemia in the fetus of the Turkish woman, doctors used a long needle to withdraw cells from the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus so they could isolate the genes that code for hemoglobin.

Once located, the genes were placed on a jelly-like substance and exposed to electric current producing a graph showing different bands, each representing single genes. One of the genes that codes for part of hemoglobin was missing, meaning that the unborn baby was without that gene.

Pakistani Prostitutes

KARACHI, July 27 (Reuters) — Prostitutes in the red light area of Lahore have filed a petition in High Court against government order directing them to stop work during a holy month of fasting which begins Aug. 7. A High Court judge yesterday adjourned the case for a hearing at a later date.

## More Research Urged First

Risks of Test-Tube Births  
Stressed by U.S. Experts

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 27 (WP)

— Some leading U.S. scientists warned yesterday that science cannot be sure yet that test-tube babies will be physically and mentally normal human beings.

Dr. Pierre Soupart of Vanderbilt said that he

**'Risks' of U.S. Pullout****Senate Warns Carter on Korea**

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP) — While praising President Carter for promising more consultation with Congress on foreign policy issues affecting Korea, the Senate voiced concern yesterday about "serious risks" in planned U.S. troop withdrawals.

On a vote of 81-7, the Senate adopted an amendment to a \$2.85-billion foreign military aid bill declaring it the "sense of the Congress" that Mr. Carter's troop pullout plan might upset the military balance in north Asia. The for-

mer aid bill itself was passed 73-13.

The amendment was a watered-down version of one first offered by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Minn., calling the withdrawal "contrary to the national security interests of the United States and to the interests of peace in Asia."

Sen. Percy agreed to the modified language which was finally approved but said in a speech he had "come to doubt very seriously the wisdom of the president's decision" to remove the 36,000 U.S. troops in South Korea by 1982.

**Senate Re-Erects Cold War Bar To Easy Visits by Communists**

WASHINGTON, July 27 (WP) — The Senate voted last night to reinstate a Cold War era obstacle to visits to the United States by foreign Communists.

The measure, which passed by voice vote, would require special permission from the State Department for such visits. Passage was a victory for AFL-CIO President George Meany, who for decades used the requirement to block visits by Communist trade unionists.

The requirement was removed last year in line with Helsinki accord efforts to encourage the free flow of people between Western and Communist nations.

The measure, an amendment to the Senate bill on foreign military aid, would not automatically block all visas for foreign Communist Party members. But it would once again require the secretary of state to issue a waiver in each case.

The amendment, and the aid bill, still require House approval. "It would be a modest inhibition" on entry by Communists, said Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the chief sponsor of the amendment, and "a visible reminder to the Soviet Union" of U.S. disapproval to recent acts of repression in that country.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., who led the successful effort last year to eliminate the provision that yesterday's vote would restore, said he believed "U.S. interests would be seriously damaged by undercutting our leadership in the area of human rights."

He also noted that Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance had come out against restoration of the waiver requirement for the same reason.

**1962 Test-Tube Embryo Claimed by U.S. Doctor**

NEW YORK, July 27 (UPI) — A doctor testified at the "test-tube baby" trial here yesterday that he successfully fertilized a human egg outside the mother's body and implanted the embryo in her womb 16 years ago. The doctor said that the egg, once implanted, "took" and began to grow before the hysterectomy two days later.

The testimony by Dr. Landrum Shettles was supported by what he described as photographs of the experiment he conducted in 1962 at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital when he was a resident gynecologist.

The doctor testified that the trial brought on by the \$1.5 million damage suit filed by Mrs. Doris Del Zio against Columbia-Presbyterian and Dr. Raymond Vandeweile, its chief gynecologist.

Mrs. Del Zio, 34, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., alleged that the experiment performed by Dr. Shettles in September, 1973, at Columbia-Presbyterian in her effort to have a test-tube baby was "wilfully and capriciously" stopped by Dr. Vandeweile and the hospital. Dr. Shettles has since retired.

The jury was advised by Judge Charles Stewart not to take into consideration the birth of the world's first test-tube baby in England on Tuesday. That birth, the judge said, "has nothing to do with this case."

Dr. Shettles testified that in the 1962 experiment he implanted the fertilized egg in the womb of a young woman who was awaiting surgery to remove her uterus and had offered the use of her body.

In the Del Zio experiment, the eggs were removed from Mrs. Del Zio and mixed by Dr. Shettles in a test tube with her husband's sperm. Mrs. Del Zio was unable to have a child naturally because of blocked fallopian tubes.

The defense contends that Dr. Vandeweile had no choice but to stop the experiment because it had not been cleared by the hospital's human experimentation committee and represented a threat to Mrs. Del Zio's life.

**Terror Suspect Indicted in U.S.**

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 27 (UPI) — A U.S. grand jury today indicted Kristina Berster, 27, a West German terrorist suspect, on seven counts of violating U.S. immigration laws and lying to authorities.

Offenses included presenting a false passport, trying to cross the border without reporting to immigration officials and making false statements. She had been arrested on July 16 in Albion, Vt., carrying a false Iranian passport as entered from Canada on foot.

She is wanted in West Germany for suspected activities in the Socialist Patients Collective in Heidelberg. The collective allegedly was a recruiting ground for the Baader-Meinhof urban guerilla group.

In an interview afterward, Mr.

**Administrative Error Cited****FBI Failed to Investigate Alleged King Murder Plot**

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, July 27 (NYT) — Information concerning an alleged plot to assassinate the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. remained unchecked for five years because a FBI agent based in St. Louis disregarded a basic regulation concerning the dissemination of criminal information, FBI officials acknowledged yesterday.

Mr. Boynton said that the agent responsible had retired and that no formal inquiry was planned. He also said that the bureau would not investigate the alleged assassination plot because of an agreement with the House Select Committee on Assassinations not to investigate matters that are being studied by the committee unless the committee so requests it.

**Honest Error?**

Although Mr. Boynton dismissed the matter as an honest error, a number of FBI and Justice Department sources said that the disclosure was causing "great embarrassment" at FBI headquarters.

They also noted that the failure to promptly investigate the allegations might have been costly, because the second of the two men said to have offered \$50,000 for the murder of Mr. King has since died, making the story far more difficult to corroborate or discredit.

The allegations were transmitted to the bureau in 1973 by an informant who told the St. Louis agent that Russell Byers, a former auto parts dealer, had said that he was offered \$50,000 in 1966 or 1967 to arrange the murder of Dr. King.

**Regulation Ignored**

The agent, whom FBI officials refused to identify, was said to have prepared a report containing the information, placing one copy in a file on the informant and another in a file on Mr. Byers. But the officials said that he did not follow a regulation requiring agents to forward any information about a specific crime to agents working on the case.

"He may have thought it was a frivolous allegation, but that wasn't his decision to make," said an FBI source, who did not want to be identified.

The information surfaced about four months ago, when an FBI agent checked the file on Mr. Byers, who had been implicated in the theft of a statue from a St. Louis museum. Officials said that the agent took it to a supervisor, who sent it to bureau headquarters in Washington.

The Justice Department then transmitted the information to the House committee, which subsequently obtained sworn testimony from Mr. Byers that the proposal had been made to him on behalf of an unnamed businessman's group by two men from Imperial, Mo.: John Sutherland and John Kauffmann.

**Crash Canceled Official's Ride**

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — Army Secretary Clifford Alexander was scheduled to ride in the helicopter that crashed May 19 in Connecticut shortly before Mr. Alexander's planned flight, the Army said yesterday.

At the same time, the brief stressed that affirmative-action plans cannot be open-ended, and must only correct the measurable effects of past bias. "After that has been accomplished," the brief argued, "the use of race as a criterion in promotions must cease."

The Supreme Court on June 28 ruled in favor of Allan Bakke, who sued a California medical school

after being denied admission in 1973, claiming that his rejection was the result of illegal discrimination because his test scores were higher than most of the minority applicants admitted under the minority-quota program.

**Australia, Britain Delay N-Safeguards**

CANBERRA, Australia, July 27 (Reuters) — Australia's deputy prime minister said today there had been an unexpected delay in the signing of a nuclear-safeguards agreement between Australia and Britain.

Britain had not been able to resolve differences on the agreement with the Common Market, Douglas Anthony said. The agreement, he said, concerns supply of Australian uranium to Britain.

**In Its First Interpretation of the Bakke Ruling****U.S. Backs Detroit Police Black Promotion Quota**

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 27 (NYT) — In its first official interpretation of the U.S. Supreme Court's Bakke decision, the Justice Department yesterday urged approval of an affirmative-action program that sets strict numerical quotas for the promotion of blacks in the Detroit Police Department.

The court's decision last month did not require public agencies to be "color-blind," the department argued, and did not disturb previous rulings that required such agencies to take positive steps to remedy the effects of past discrimination.

The department's comments were made in a friend-of-the-court brief filed with the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a suit by the Detroit Police Officers' Association against Detroit's mayor, Coleman Young. In that case, white police

officers had challenged an affirmative-action plan that mandated the police department to promote one black to the rank of sergeant for every white promoted. The plan was ruled unconstitutional by District Court Judge Fred Kaess last February.

**Political Implications**

The department's brief had political as well as legal implications. Supporters of affirmative action, from President Carter on down, have been concerned that the

**Jalloud Back in Libya**

BEIRUT, July 27 (UPI) — Libyan Premier Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud returned to Tripoli last night from a 13-day trip to Algeria, France and India. Libya's official Jamahiriya news agency said Jalloud had been in a friend-of-the-court brief filed with the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a suit by the Detroit Police Officers' Association against Detroit's mayor, Coleman Young. In that case, white police

Bakke ruling would have a "chilling effect" on such programs and might discourage voluntary compliance with antidiscrimination laws.

"We want people to understand that the government position on affirmative action has not changed at all," said Robert Reinsteiner, the Justice Department attorney who signed the brief. "We stand ready to support employers who adopt appropriate affirmative-action plans. We thought Detroit did

the same thing, the brief argued, "After that has been accomplished," the brief argued, "the use of race as a criterion in promotions must cease."

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## Grounding the Air Cartel

The International Air Transport Association (IATA), the air fare cartel, recently opened the door a crack to competition. It will no longer require airlines to participate in collective rate-setting to enjoy its essential housekeeping and clearinghouse services. The decision is less an endorsement of competition than a reluctant admission of division among carriers flying the Atlantic. It does not guarantee that fares will henceforth be determined in the marketplace; most airlines remain deeply suspicious of free enterprise. The task of putting an end to IATA's price-fixing for once and all is still up to the U.S. government.

\* \* \*

International airlines have always had difficulty agreeing on a common fare policy for the heavily traveled North Atlantic routes. But they have generally managed to compromise, leaving travelers to face a uniform fare structure. IATA's committees even tried to manage the width of the seats, the size of the drinks and the price of the movies. Fare regulation started to break down with the challenge of charter flights, from which the regular airlines were harried. It collapsed when British and U.S. authorities agreed to let Laker Airlines — no friend of the cartel — begin standby service between New York and London at rock-bottom rates.

The big carriers insisted on matching Laker's prices and a scramble for new passengers began. Travelers may be bewildered by the price and service choices, but competition has worked to fill empty seats and to lower fares.

Celebration, however, is premature. Cartel agreements continue to dominate fares on most other international routes and hard times could bring them back to the North Atlantic. That is why rate changes, now contemplated by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to bar cartel pricing altogether, are so welcome.

Under our anti-trust laws, price agreements among airlines that serve this country are legal only when the board approves. In the past, IATA members have received automatic permission to discuss rates among themselves.

There is no reason, however, why the board could not demand that every carrier set its prices independently, just as the Justice Department insists that other, unregulated firms do.

Many airlines see cartelization as the shortest path to ruin. But recent experience has shown how hollow the opposition to air competition really is. Low-fare packages have opened travel opportunities to millions. And by filling planes that used to depart half empty, the discounts have raised profits. The threat that foreign governments would toss away millions in taxpayers' money to undercut private U.S. carriers has not materialized.

The one serious argument against grounding IATA is political, not economic. All governments retain the right to regulate fares on international flights. In the past they have usually allowed their national carriers to represent their interests in IATA and then accepted the compromises reached in airline-to-airline bargaining.

But if IATA ceases to set rates, the chances are that governments will be forced to negotiate directly with each other, raising their disagreements to diplomatic contests. So if IATA's demise were merely to remove a convenient buffer among governments that still insist on fixing air fares, little would have been gained.

Chairman Alfred Kahn of the CAB is wisely pressing, therefore, for agreements that other governments will stay out of rate-setting. The Dutch and the Israelis have already made their peace with competition, and there is hope that West Germany will, too. Should Europe's premier economic power choose competition in return for the right to land Lufthansa jets wherever it chooses in the United States, it is generally expected that the rest of Western Europe will have to follow suit.

The coincidence of IATA's internal difficulties, the rising disaffection with big government in the United States and the strong interest in deregulation is too important to ignore. High fares and low profits have demonstrated for decades that no one benefits from IATA's restrictions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Why Not Price Controls?

With the current surge of inflation, the question of wage and price controls keeps bobbing up. Consumer prices in the six months through May rose at an annual rate of 9.4 percent. Once again, food prices have been recently leading the way. Why not invoke controls again?

\* \* \*

The answer is that they did serious damage the last time the country tried, in 1971-73 and the effects are still visible. President Carter has flatly ruled out controls, and he's right. One reason is the adamant opposition of the labor unions, who learned that it is easier to control wages than prices. But the controls also conveyed other lessons that are worth recalling now.

In any competitive industry, price controls tend to favor the biggest corporations with the broadest financial resources. Take the example of automobiles. Under the Nixon administration's controls, a company could usually pass through rising costs of production — unless that raised its profits above a certain margin. The biggest automakers, General Motors and Ford, were denied price increases because their profits were in good shape. Chrysler and American Motors, with lower profits, were granted price increases. But that left those two smaller companies with an excruciating dilemma. If they raised prices, they damaged their ability to compete with GM and Ford. If they did not raise prices, they had to absorb their steadily rising production costs. Either way, they were weakened in relation to the bigger and richer companies. Moral: controls are bad for competition.

Controls do queer things to investment and production. Throughout the 1960s, oil and gas drilling had slowly declined in this country. The turn-around came in 1972 when controls were in effect. The steel companies

had regarded drilling pipe as a minor product. They made it on aging equipment, and profit margins were low. When orders for new pipe began to pick up, the steel companies had little incentive to make more of it. The result was a wild scramble among drillers for pipe, and something very much like a black market appeared. Drilling costs shot upward much faster than the general inflation rate, and kept going even after controls expired. Moral: Price controls can sometimes be, paradoxically, more inflationary than no controls.

For consumers, it's the inflation in food prices that is the most immediately painful. But food prices are the hardest for a government to control. Housewives' demonstrations against the high cost of beef, in early 1973, induced the White House to put ceilings on meat prices. Some stock raisers held animals off the market to wait out the controls. Others exported their cattle, mainly to Canada.

Two morals here: First, a country can't

maintain price controls unless it is also prepared to curb exports, which in turn damage foreign markets and violate trade agreements.

Second, controls create shortages. The disappearance of beef from the stores turned

customers to fish and poultry in such numbers that they were soon in shortage as well.

At that point a lot of people began to fear a looming nationwide shortage of food in general.

To head off a public panic, the administration was forced to drop the controls.

Controls are tolerable only for very short periods, in emergencies. The Carter administration knows that working down the current inflation is going to take a long, long time. It is relying mainly on exhortation, persuasion and, increasingly, cuts in federal spending. That isn't very dramatic, and it doesn't produce quick results. But it's better than the alternative.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Results From Summit

The heads of the states and government who met in Bonn will hardly have hoped seriously that they would find easy answers to questions they had already failed to solve previously. Their daily responsibilities prevent them from putting international interests before their own domestic ones, and they must always reckon with the possibility of

setbacks at home. On the other hand, none of the countries represented at Bonn is in a position to solve current economic problems single-handed. Concerted action is essential. So although the practical results of the summit may have been meager, the important gain was the way the individuals concerned were able to discuss their problems in an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 28, 1903

NEW YORK — Chinese authorities have demoted the former Chinese minister in Washington, Wu Ting-fang, to a clerical position in the Chinese Foreign Ministry, it was learned here today. Diplomats here generally credit his shelving to the fact that Mr. Wu had become too progressive to suit his superiors, and in particular had adopted too many "American" ideas. Mr. Wu, on his recall to China last year had vowed to introduce automobiles, bicycling, and American bathing suits to his country.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 28, 1928

LONDON — For the first time in history, a commercial airliner was piloted by a woman on a regularly-scheduled run, when Lady Heath flew a Royal Dutch Airlines Fokker-Jupiter with 15 passengers from Amsterdam to Croydon, Surrey. Lady Heath has concluded a contract with the airline to serve in the capacity of second pilot. The airwoman was somewhat more strikingly garbed than the average pilot, however, wearing a matching leopard skin coat and leopard skin helmet over a whippord dress.



'I Wasn't Buried Very Deeply.'

## On Playing the Chinese Card

By Ross Terrill

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A couple of weeks ago Leonid Brezhnev warned President Carter not to "play the Chinese card against the Soviet Union." To do so, the Russian leader predicted — or threatened? — in his speech at Minsk, would be "to bitterly regret it" later.

The Russians should know all about this game, for they played the Chinese card against the United States throughout the 1950s. They are correct to be anxious. From the point of view of U.S. interests there is much to be said for playing the Chinese card.

The Carter government has made a specialty of zigzags, and an interesting one occurred in April. China came back after eight months on the back burner. Mr. Carter said on April 11 that he hoped "within months" to "completely realize" the goal of full diplomatic relations with Peking that was set out in the Chinese-U.S. Shanghai communiqué of 1972. Since then a whole pack of low-order Chinese cards have hit the table.

### Warm Visit

Zbigniew Brzezinski paid a warm visit to Peking, said that the United States wanted to encourage a "strong and secure China," and that "the United States has made up its mind" to normalize ties. The United States, reversing previous policy, approved the sale to China of geological survey technology that it won't permit sold to the Soviet Union because of possible military use. Mr. Carter spoke of "worldwide common hopes that we share with the Chinese." Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke in Hawaii spoke of the U.S.-Japan-China grouping in terms almost of an alliance. A nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the Enterprise, has even been lying about in Hong Kong harbor as a gesture to spur Chinese nerves in the face of Soviet naval presence around Vietnam.

And one of the most senior groups of U.S. government scientists even to visit a foreign country is in Peking for talks with Chinese counterparts. It is led by Dr. Frank Press, science advisor to President Carter.

A zig — or was it a "Zbig"? — took place in April for two reasons, and it is their combination that gives the Chinese card a special interest just now. A victory for the Panama Canal treaties then seemed assured — this bears on the Taiwan problem (via domestic politics) which is the one obstacle to full diplomatic ties between Washington and Peking. And in April, alarm about the Soviet role in Africa began to grow — this bears on the strategic aspect of Chinese-U.S. dealings.

In the past, the Taiwan part of China policy and the Russian part had always seemed to pull against each other. Normalize with Peking, some doves said. Tilt in China against Russia, some hawks said. But no-one wanted to do both. Indeed many people saw the two as an either/or proposition.

But when Brzezinski climbed the Great Wall of China in May (and quipped to his Chinese host: "Last time in the top opposite the Russians in Ethiopia") the strategic aspect of China policy seemed to have caught up for the first time with the historical aspect — that is, the lingering two-China situation.

Brzezinski stated in Peking that "friendship and normalization" between China and the United States are "vital and beneficial to world peace."

Holbrooke likewise said in Hanoi that normalization is essential to the stability in Asia which is the parallel strategic goal of China and the United States. The shopping list approach to foreign policy — tackling problems one by one in

isolation from each other — seems to have given way to a more integrated view.

All this means that U.S.-Chinese relations may go ahead somewhat in the near future. But just how should the Chinese card be played?

The key points are to understand how political triangles work, and to follow the logic of the fact that China will be weaker than the Soviet Union for a long time to come.

Interests are the basis of a triangular relationship. Leverage is its operating principle. Not a very high-minded way of acting in the world, but then today's mood calls for the protection of people's concrete interests — not for grand designs.

To play the Chinese card in no way means to criticize China. Mr. Carter is quite right to speak up about what the United States stands for. China and the Soviet Union are not slow to trumpet their own values. Values are a component of power, but this is true in domestic politics than in foreign. Where talk about human rights cannot be backed up with action — and it often cannot be in the case of China and the Soviet Union — then it only marginally affects the politics of a triangle.

Nor does it make sense to think of an alliance with China. Britain's highest military officer touched off a controversy in London last month by saying in Peking that the Soviet Union was "the common enemy of Britain and China." It would be quite wrong for the United States to use that sort of alliance politics language. The agenda for positive cooperation with China will remain a thin one for the time being.

What playing the Chinese card should mean is making the tie with Peking as full and interlocking as that with Moscow. At present it is not. Without diplomatic ties — to take one aspect — many things that ought to happen can't. U.S. businessmen lost orders to Japan and West Europe; media, banks, students cannot be residents in Peking; Chinese leaders won't visit Washington and so they still do not know America first-hand; the list is a long one.

Detente with both Red Giants is the best policy for the United States. Of course, this means ongoing tensions with both. But it also means, especially while the Soviet-Chinese flank of the triangle remains the chillest of the three flanks, maximum influence for the United States. And should the Soviet Union and China draw nearer together, the damage to the United States would be minimized if they were to remain on the Taiwan problem.

Mr. Carter's starting position as an excuse for not negotiating is hardly true.

Let us hope that not only will the Egyptians continue this new round of talks without finding an excuse to walk out in a huff, but that some way may be found to encourage the other two confrontational states, Jordan and Syria, to join in the negotiations.

DAVID M. JACOBS  
St. Albans, England

### Letters

#### Mideast Talks

Now that peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt seem to be starting again it might be salutary to remind Khalid I. Babaa (Letters, July 13) that negotiations began by the two sides placing their incompatible starting positions side by side and working slowly towards a compromise solution. Therefore to restate, as Mr. Babaa does, that Mr. Begin's starting position as an excuse for not negotiating is hardly true.

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### Right to Publish

The New York Times editorial (IHT, July 17) is but the latest example of the lame attempt on the part of publications such as The Times and The Washington Post to defend their alleged right to "publish or be damned."

This effort to use the cloak of the First Amendment as an excuse for their assumed license to play God over the rest of the world's poor mortals in deciding what we should read and hear is disgusting in view of their track record over the past decade.

The feeble pretense to objectivity through passing reference to "the unproven proposition that the media inflames their communities against fair trials... the theory that the media are insensitive to the rights of privacy and reputations of prominent citizens" is accompanied by a thundering silence concerning their performance and particularly their motives in rushing into print

## William Pfaff From Paris:

Barre wants to end centralized control of the economy and establish a liberal system ruled by market forces.

PARIS — Frenchmen will return from vacation in September to meet sharply higher prices and the prospect of rising unemployment. This will be so not despite the government, but because of the government. Prime Minister Raymond Barre's program to lift controls from the French economy, end protection for its vulnerable sectors, curtail subsidies, allow prices to find their free market levels and send the weakest companies to the wall, will inevitably have the mid-term effect of boosted inflation and more unemployment.

Barre, however, implacably defends his plan as eventually producing a dramatic improvement in France, benefiting workers as well as everyone else. But he says that his rigorous treatment will take another year and a half to complete — that is, to the end of 1979 — and that the going between now and then will be hard on everyone. **Discontented**

It may, of course, be hardest of all on Barre himself. Polls now have 52 percent of the public more or less discontented with his policies. The Gaullists, as well as the left opposition, in the time it can spare from its internal quarrels, are both on the attack against Barre. Rumors have it that Barre will not last beyond October. Or that he will be allowed to go on long enough to shake out some of industry's worst performers — and take the blame for it — and then will be dropped by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Speculation on candidates for the succession can already be found in the Paris press — if only, at this stage, as a contribution to the vacation-time entertainment of the

fact, something very serious is happening here. Even the French themselves seem reluctant to face the full implications of Barre's policies. The prime minister, with Giscard d'Estaing's support, is set upon making a radical, and even historical, change in the French economy, and thus, implicitly, to change French society itself. Barre's plans, in their way, are more radical than anything seriously contemplated earlier this year by the Union of the Left, before the March elections.

**Market Forces**

Barre wants to end centralized control of the economy in France and establish a liberal system ruled by market forces. Centralism, dirigisme, in France in its present form dates from the war years and just after, when the state found itself in direct control of a sizable part of the industrial economy and the 1946 constitution was drafted in the dramatic atmosphere of discredited institutions and assumptions. That constitution austerely imposed upon every Frenchmen or woman "the duty to work," while guaranteeing to each "the right to have a job." The national planning system was developed in those years, and the national school of higher administration — the famous ENA — was founded, recruiting and training France's modern technocracy, which the Oxford

France today wants a solid and stable currency. This is a matter of prestige and also of economic principle. The French in the past have consistently sought a strong currency. And in fact the franc today is quite strong. Its earlier weakness is better explained as a result of the political worries of investors and money-managers before the March elections than by any objective economic factors.

### Authority

Currency strength has become an element in perceived international strength; thus it bestows political as well as economic authority. This French government is willing to pay a considerable price to get a strong franc, tied solidly to the Deutsche mark and other European currencies, able to defend against the dollar's vagaries, and even to rival the dollar.

Behind the monetary plan, just as behind Barre's reforms, there lies a commitment to extremely orthodox economics. The explanation for this prudence is the apprehension now widely felt in Western Europe that different times are coming, and that the world is moving towards protectionism (real or disguised) and an even more savagely competitive pursuit of national interest and advantage. The question for the French today is whether the radical internal measures of Prime Minister Barre are the right preparation for the expected test.

WAYNE W. FISHER  
Antwerp.

**INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune**  
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\*\*

## Obituaries

## Benson Ford, Car Family Scion

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 27 (UPI) — Benson Ford, 59, a grandson of auto pioneer Henry Ford and a vice president of Ford Motor Co., died early today aboard his yacht docked in the Cheboygan River.

A state police spokesman in this northern Michigan resort said Mr. Ford, the younger brother of Henry Ford 2d, died of an apparent heart attack. His wife, Edith, was with him at the time.

Mr. Ford, the second son of the late Edsel Ford, was born in Detroit on July 20, 1919, was chairman of the firm's dealer policy board and since April 28, 1941, was a member of the company's board of directors.

Mr. Ford also was a member of the company's executive, policy and strategy, finance, product planning and design committees and a principal stockholder in the firm founded by Henry Ford in 1903.

In addition to his company responsibilities, Mr. Ford was a member of the board of trustees of the Edison Institute and chairman of the board of trustees and chief executive officer of Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit.

## George Katsimbassis

ATHENS, July 27 (UPI) — Poet George Katsimbassis, 79, translator of the works of modern Greek po-



Benson Ford

most modern Greek poets, including Costas Palamas, George Seferis and Angelos Sikelianos into English.

He was also the companion of many foreign authors and artists who lived in or visited Greece, especially Laurence Durrell.

In a letter to novelist Henry Miller, Mr. Durrell described how Katsimbassis once climbed to the Acropolis and by imitating a rooster's crow, made the cocks of Athens answer him long before dawn.

Mr. Miller later wrote "The Colossus of Maroussi" about Mr. Katsimbassis.

## Willem Van Otterloo

MELBOURNE, July 27 (UPI) — Dutch conductor Willem Van Otterloo, 70, was killed in an auto crash here today.

A police spokesman said Mr. Van Otterloo was a passenger in a small sedan which collided with a cattle truck. He said the conductor's wife, Carola, 33, was admitted to the hospital where her condition was listed as satisfactory.

Mr. Van Otterloo was permanent conductor of the Hague Philharmonic Orchestra from 1949 to 1972, when he resigned to become the chief conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, a post he held until recently completing his contract.

## Rev. Charles Curran

EAST DUBUQUE, Ill., July 27 (UPI) — The Rev. Charles Curran, 64, formerly a professor of human relations and psychology at Loyola University in Chicago, died Tuesday following a brief illness.

Father Curran, the author of several books, also was internationally known for his contributions on counseling and psychotherapy. He was a representative to the Vatican II Council and was awarded the Pope Paul VI medal for distinguished contributions to the Catholic priesthood.

## William H. Cowley

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT) — William H. Cowley, 79, the David Jacks professor of higher education at Stanford University from 1945 until his retirement in 1968, died Sunday at his home in Palo Alto, Calif.

## Crime Victims

## Compensable,

## Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — A U.S. government study estimates it would cost \$261 million a year to create a nationwide program to compensate victims of violent crime.

A report said to have been composed soon after the quake by officials of Hope province, to which Tangshan is located, put preliminary casualty estimates at 655,000 dead and more than 779,000 injured.

The document was circulated by Taiwan. It is widely accepted as authentic, and some officials in Peking have called it "reasonably accurate."

## Flooded Shafts

Tangshan is part of China's biggest coal mining complex, Kailuan, which was opened 100 years ago this year and was under British operation for many years. One of the six main mines in the complex, the Tangshan mine, was at the epicenter of the quake, which registered 7.5 on the Richter scale.

The earthquake destroyed or severely damaged hundreds of miles of tunnels and shafts in the Kailuan complex. More than 160 million tons of water flooded the shafts and pits. It took more than eight months to pump out all the water.

Pre-quake production at Kailuan was about 25 million tons a year. By the end of last year, production was back to about half of that amount, according to official figures in Peking.

Long before it became China's biggest coal mining center Tangshan was known for fine ceramics. Pottery-making began there during the Ming dynasty. By the time the 1976 quake destroyed most of the factories, they were producing several hundred million pieces a year.

The recovery of the ceramics industry is moving ahead rapidly, according to an official report this month. Automation is being extended in the new factories.

## Party Chief Elected

## President of Estonia

MOSCOW, July 27 (Reuters) — Johann Kebin '72, has been elected president of Estonia, after 28 years as general secretary of the Soviet Baltic Republic's Communist Party, Tass said. He replaced Artur Väder, who died in May.

The new Estonian Communist Party chief, also elected yesterday, is Karl Vaino, 55, a veteran of the party's secretariat, Tass said.

## Hong Kong Traffic, Population Make City Noisiest in the World

HONG KONG, July 27 (UPI) — Hong Kong has been proved to be the noisiest city in the world. And there is no escape from it for most of the 4.5 million residents of the world's most densely populated territory of more than 200 square miles, said Norman Ko, a senior researcher in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Hong Kong.

On a sound meter, noise in any part of urban Hong Kong from 6 a.m. to midnight reaches an average level comparable to having a jetliner flying just a few hundred feet overhead. People are not as sensitive to the city din as they are to the shrill scream of a jet. Mr. Ko said, because the human ear better tolerates lower sound frequencies.

But the noise is there, always. And it disturbs sleep and annoys people who live in the urban areas, where population density is greater than 200,000 per square mile, and in some areas, 300,000. Mr. Ko said, "As a whole city, Hong Kong is the noisiest in the world," he said.

During the last seven years, a team led by Mr. Ko took sound-level readings at 258 sites in the urban areas. At each site, a 1½-hour recording was made 3 feet from the curb. The average mean noise level in all built-up areas — residential, commercial and industrial zones — was 75 decibels. The average maximum level was 82 decibels. While this has not yet reached a dangerous stage (noise at 90 decibels for eight hours a day would impair hearing), it is higher than the noise levels of seven other major cities.

According to published data, Mr. Ko said, the average noise level in New York is 66; downtown Manhattan, 75; London, 62; Dusseldorf, 63; downtown Madrid, 75; downtown Rome, 76; Tokyo, 57; downtown Tokyo, 64.



Fanny Delbrice plays Leonide and Raymond Acquaviva is Agis in "Le Triomphe de l'Amour."

## Opera in Italy

## Summer 'Aida' Getting As Good as the Popcorn

By William Weaver

ROME, July 27 (IHT) — Every year the Rome Opera, at the end of its season, has to face the problem of summer opera at the open-air season at the Baths of Caracalla. On the one hand, the outdoor productions are immensely popular, especially with tourists; on the other hand, by the time July comes around, the theater has long since run out of money. Caracalla sells plenty of tickets, but all the same, it does cost something; and the Rome Opera's management has to decide whether to continue it, on a shoestring, or cut it out altogether.

In the past, the decision has always been to keep the season going, even at an artistic sacrifice. Caracalla has usually meant tired old productions (and often tired old singers), flung onto the stage to keep the tourists happy. Provided they are not real opera-lovers.

This year, the problem has been given a slightly different solution. The season has opened, and with naturally, Verdi's "Aida," but the work has been given a new production and it is the only opera on the bill, alternating with a ballet evening, a full-length "Sleeping Beauty," with the Rome company.

## Beer and Hot Dogs

Of course, the atmosphere at Caracalla remains what it has always been: somewhere between big-league baseball and the county fair. Hawkers sell popcorn and ice cream (welcome in the blistering Roman heat). And you can buy beer and hot dogs at the acts. The audience is polyglot, but alert, and — except for a minority of Romans — remarkably silent. Applause comes at unexpected

moments: The scenery generally wins greater ovations than the artists, and the nervous horses drawing the chariot of Radames in the triumph scene are really the stars of the show.

Actually, the new staging, by Luciano Barbo, is considerably restrained and sensitive. Scores of supers, of course, fill the vast Caracalla stage for the grand march, but the principals are also handled deftly and meaningfully. Arturo Colomello, the designer, has stripped away the old painted canvas clutter, allowing the naked majesty of the ruins themselves in serve as the visual frame for Verdi's drama. The few scenic elements he has created — an obelisk, some colossal statues, a few gilded reliefs — are appropriate, convincing.

The acoustics in the baths are curious. The orchestra's sound is muffled (the veteran Olivier de Fabritiis, Tuesday night, conducted a sound, flowing performance), but the voices are enhanced, and do have to be forced.

Thus, Maria Parazzini, the Aida, was particularly effective in the softer passages, including the final duet; and the tenor, Ermanno Mauro, never bawling, Bruno Balagio was a young, even touching Amneris and Franco Bordoni, though he sometimes pushed his voice, offered a persuasive interpretation of Amonasro. The Rome Opera chorus, too, seemed in have gained confidence and sang with greater volume and brio than it displays in the opera house during the winter.

In other words, the tourist now gets a more than acceptable "Aida" with his popcorn.

## Marivaux's Marionettes Come to Life

By Thomas Quinn Curris

PARIS, July 27 (IHT) — The latest Comédie-Française production is "Le Triomphe de l'Amour," which has never been a popular play of Marivaux. Much neglected since its 1732 premiere at the Théâtre Italien, it has had only two previous professional revivals in Paris during this century. Xavier de Courville's adventuresome troupe staged it in 1912 and more than 40 years passed before it was tried again — by Jean Vilar at the Théâtre National Populaire.

The minor works of great dramatists inevitably attract directors and actors who feel that proper performance will at last reveal the hidden glories of long-cobwebbed jewels. This challenge appears to be irresistible, it drew Peter Brook, for example, to tackle "Titus Andronicus," commonly held to be the worst of Shakespeare's tragedies. A play so poor that doubts persists as to whether all of it is from the pen of the Bard, it was gyrated into sensational theatrical life by Brook's consummate direction and by casting Laurence Olivier and Vivian Leigh in its principal roles. It enjoyed immediate success at Stratford and in London and was imported to Paris for the Théâtre des Nations festival as a showpiece of all-conquering direction. Its absence from subsequent Shakespeare repertoires is significant.

The revived Marivaux boasts its charms and has had its ardent admirers. The eminent critic, Jules Lemaire, compared it to "Twelfth Night," though the only discernible similarity of the two is the fact that the heroines of both assume male attire. As Kenneth McKee, an American professor who has written a definitive study of Marivaux, points out, the exposition is as complicated as that of Cervantes' neoclassic tragedy.

## Rightful Heir

Agis, the son of the deposed king of Sparta, has been entrusted to the philosopher Hermocrate, who has reared him to his academy. Leonide, the niece of the throne's usurper and now reigning princess, catches sight of the youth in the garden and falls in love with him. Learning that he is the rightful heir to the crown, she determines to restore him to power.

She and her young lady-in-waiting, Corine, disguised as men, beg to enroll as students in the philosopher's academy. As they discuss their plans, they are overheard by that customary servant, Arlequin. They bribe him for his silence and he aids them in their schemes.

When Hermocrate perceives Leonide's sex, she declares that she is in love with him and out his ward, and the old misogynist, flattered, alters his beware-of-women creed. Meanwhile, posing as a young man, she must pretend to be enamored of the philosopher's spinster sister, the guardian dragon of the domain.

These intrigues — with true love leading the path through the maze to final curtain happiness — are illuminated with wit and grace. The plot is a bit cumbersome, but its author did not lean very heavily upon it. It is no more than crazy quilt background before which a double-dealing marionette execute their capricious capers.

## Wild Re-Editing

Certain directors of late have taken to wildly re-editing the classics, maintaining that by imposing upon them modern dress and hints of contemporary political whoopee-doo, they are bringing them closer to present-day audiences. What they are actually doing is cheating their audiences, luring them with the promise of a famous play and then raising the curtain on a lamentable parody of it. This very season the Comédie-Française disclosed a "Britannicus" that was indistinguishable from "Springtime for Hitler," and elsewhere a Marivaux comedy was remodeled into an imitation of a Pirandello search-for-self-identity guessing game.

An 18th-century fantasy of *comedia dell'arte* roots, "Le Triomphe de l'Amour" would suffer quick demise under such distortion, and Yves Gasc, who is responsible for the current staging, has mercifully refrained from enlisting Leonide and Corine as trendy members of the cocaine jet set with rock-and-roll musical accompaniment and a broad suggestion that the restoration of Agis to the throne represents the Russian Revolution.

During the last seven years, a team led by Mr. Ko took sound-level readings at 258 sites in the urban areas. At each site, a 1½-hour recording was made 3 feet from the curb. The average mean noise level in all built-up areas — residential, commercial and industrial zones — was 75 decibels. The average maximum level was 82 decibels. While this has not yet reached a dangerous stage (noise at 90 decibels for eight hours a day would impair hearing), it is higher than the noise levels of seven other major cities.

According to published data, Mr. Ko said, the average noise level in New York is 66; downtown Manhattan, 75; London, 62; Dusseldorf, 63; downtown Madrid, 75; downtown Rome, 76; Tokyo, 57; downtown Tokyo, 64.

## Theater in Paris

Giraudoux wrote: "Like those Japanese cutouts which are oozing paper, I, who thought I was nothing but paper, sometimes became a chrysanthemum in Jouvet's swimming pool." It is the function of a director to bring to theatrical flower what the playwright has written — to glorify it, so to speak — and not to blot it out with directorial fingerprints.

Gasc has visited on disturbing modern "improvements" on Marivaux, but his staging, despite the

bright interplay of Fanny Delbrice's Leonide, Raymond Acquaviva's Agis, Dominique Constanza's Corine and Michel Aumont's grumbling Hermocrate, is uninspired. It scampers hither and yon, but it never oozes off. The present playing of the fragile piece is in slow motion.

This impression is strengthened by extending the evening to include a lackluster revival of Alfred de Musset's playlet, "Un Caprice," which has a topical women's liberation message in its depiction of an ill-treated wife. In its latest production it has lost its effervescence and progresses so leisurely that it appears in need of an oxygen mask.

Probally her greatest contribution for fall is a more cover-up, less formal version of that old white magic that her draped and revealing white jersey ball gowns have been creating for years. The new dress, much slimmer and with a kind of Roman toga drape, is the jewelry background of all time, perfect for gold, rubies and emeralds or with nothing at all. It has a twin version in black with just as many possibilities.

Always loath to make conspicuous headlines, Madame Gres makes no drastic changes to the shape of her clothes and they're only slightly slimmer, broader through the shoulders and shorter skirted. Her fans know her style so well that they are quick to recognize the slightest difference and to applaud. One of her favorites at the opening was the all-purpose dress with the sleeve puffed at the shoulders and falling in open pleats to the elbows. She makes it in crepe and wool and with skirt that are either full or skinny.

## More Capes

Madame Gres has always liked the swing of a cape and she makes more than usual this year. Most of them are double-face wool, like the gray that goes over a classic gray suit. She also creates a black cape three times as big. With a cape collar of black broadtail, it has a real operatic swing.

Hats and gloves are a real innovation in the collection, as they are at most houses. She uses them for both day and evening, and has a real winner in a little dome with a veil that covers the entire face.

Two of her newest, most chic dresses are made of black silk cloque. The real knockout is a top that looks like a little girl dress and that stands out stiffly of the same fabric.

She uses feathers in her own whimsical way. A tunic of black and gray turkey feathers, set in an almost tweedy little pattern floats over a gray and black chiffon skirt cut in handkerchief points.

Madame Gres cuts uneven hemlines to many of her party clothes. Sleeveless chiffon dresses in off-beat colors like a light chestnut brown, slate blue and plum are a great alternative to the nothing but black in some of the other collections. Like the mat jerseys they are forever types.

## Courreges

After the Courreges opening the other day, the designer was shot down by some of the press for showing a too sexy collection. It has not bothered him a bit, and why should it? He has customers all over a gray and black chiffon skirt cut in handkerchief points.

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## OECD Sees Setback If Bonn Pledges Fail

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, July 27 (NYT) — The Western industrial world will start slipping back into another recession next year unless all the promises of expansionary action Western leaders made at the Bonn summit meeting are promptly and fully implemented, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development warned today.

If the summit pledges are carried out immediately and in full, the OECD believes that by mid-1979 the average annual rate of economic growth in its 24 industrial member countries will have climbed back towards the 4.5 percent level at which unemployment ceases to rise. But any backsliding by Western governments from the pledges risks pushing the Western world into what the OECD calls a "growth recession" with the overall rate of expansion dropping away to a shade over 3 percent next year and total unemployment edging up another half million or so from its present 17 million level.

The OECD's assessments were revealed by Economic Affairs Director John Fay at a press conference here to introduce the Organization's latest economic forecasts. These show a general slowing of economic growth in all the major Western industrial countries next year after a brief upswing in the second half of 1978, if the Bonn pledges of expansionary action are not translated into immediate action. On the other hand, their full implementation would lift the West's growth path onto a higher plane.

Another economic slowdown, he said, could finally push the Western industrial economies to the other side of a "great divide" where they will find life more uncomfortable as the recession becomes built in and governments find it increasingly difficult to shelter their population from the full force of the downturn by subsidizing employment, as they do now.

### Retail Index Up

#### 0.8% in France

PARIS, July 27 (AP-DJ) — The rise in French retail prices slowed markedly in June with the monthly index showing an increase of 0.8 percent over May, compared with increases of 1 percent in May and 1.1 percent in April.

The statistics institute reported today that the June index, basis 1970 equaling 100, stood at 198.9, compared with 197.4 in May and 195.5 in April, and was 9 percent above that of June 1977.

Over the six months ended in June the price index showed an increase of 5 percent.

The Economics Ministry stated that the index for July would show a substantial deterioration.

## SEC Probing Citibank On Currency Exchanges

(Continued from Page 1)

same telex message, the suit continued, instructed the Nassau branch to sell \$4 million of francs to New York and \$2 million to a Brussels branch. According to the suit, the selling price was set at a higher 4.7375 francs to the dollar, thus creating a 60,000-franc profit for the Nassau branch.

"As a result of this transaction, created and directed from the Paris branch, there was a reduction in that branch's earnings by 60,000 French francs for purposes of reporting taxable income in France," the suit charged.

Another Example

In another example, the suit charged that the Frankfurt office wired instructions to New York on Oct. 6, 1976, that the Nassau branch sell Frankfurt 26 million at a rate of \$1.6660. That communiqué, the suit alleged, was at 8:43 local time. At 8:43 local time the same day, the suit charged, Frankfurt notified New York that it was selling 26 million back to Nassau at \$1.6525. The suit charged that the transactions created a reduction in the Frankfurt branch earnings of 200,000 Deutsche marks for the purposes of reporting taxable income in Germany.

[According to Mr. Edwards, the "parking" transactions were described in a confidential memorandum, which was attached to the court papers soliciting suggestions on ways that Citibank's New York

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Gulf Oil to Pay U.S. \$42.2 Million

Gulf Oil has entered a compromise agreement with the U.S. government to pay \$42.2 million to the Treasury in settlement of Department of Energy allegations that Gulf overstated costs for crude oil acquired by its foreign affiliates. The agreement settles a case in which federal energy officials in April 1977 issued Gulf a notice of proposed disallowance of \$79.9 million in costs. At that time the Federal Energy Administration charged that Gulf had overstated costs for crude acquired from affiliates in Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Nigeria and Angola between August 1973 and May 1975. The White House, announcing the deal, called the agreement "unprecedented" saying this is the largest payment to be made by an oil company since the oil price enforcement program began in 1973. The company says the payment "will not adversely affect 1978 earnings since adequate provision was made in prior years."

**Commonwealth Oil Gets Bid**  
Arabian Seadil, a company representing a group of private investors headed by Roger Tamraz, has formally proposed to acquire an interest in Commonwealth Oil Refining, which is now in Chapter XI of the federal Bankruptcy Act. Arabian Seadil would acquire all Commonwealth's business and assets, assume its outstanding convertible subordinated debentures and substitute on a share-for-share basis its common and preferred for Commonwealth's Arabian Seadil would at the time of the merger invest \$50 million in cash in the new enterprise in exchange for \$30 million principal

The likelihood that overall inflation will fall a whole percentage point next year to 7.5 percent strengthens the OECD's support for further expansionary action. But it also fears Western democracies may be lulled into a false sense of security by the expected slight upturn in the second half of 1978, which it says will peter out without additional measures.

If growth slows again throughout the Western industrial world in 1979, the OECD says the experience will be more painful than in the past. The United States will no longer be providing as much support as in the past, while governments will find it increasingly costly to support bankrupt firms to maintain employment. Faster growth in Western Europe and Japan will also help iron out the reduced but still large payments imbalances which the OECD predicts for 1979 without changes in economic policy.

The U.S. current-account deficit will fall from \$25 billion to \$18 billion next year while Japan's surplus should decline from \$17.5 billion to \$13 billion and West Germany's from \$5 billion to \$3 billion. The oil exporters' collective surplus will also decline next year from \$19 billion to \$16 billion.

[Favorable results for the U.S. surplus balance to the extent of about \$10 billion may come through some time after mid-1979 because of recent shifts in real exchange rates. Reuters quoted Mr. Fay as saying. He said there may be a similar change in the opposite direction for the Japanese.]

**Surplus Up**  
In Germany

FRANKFURT, July 27 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus climbed to 3,964 billion Deutsche marks in June from 3,044 billion DM in May, leaving it more than a billion DM above the level of June 1977, the federal statistics office announced today.

The outcome gave the nation a surplus of 18,843 billion DM on merchandise trade during the first half, up from 18,367 DM a year earlier despite a 13 percent increase in the value of the mark against the dollar since January 1977.

When the mark started its rapid climb many months ago, economists said it would only be a matter of time before West German products priced themselves out of many markets, but the June results seemed to call this theory into question. Imports have risen, as predicted, but exports have kept pace.

Imports climbed 3.5 percent in the first six months, but exports also grew at virtually the same rate. In June, exports were 9.7 percent above June 1977, while imports rose only 3.9 percent.

The preliminary surplus in the June current account was more striking than the trade surplus at 2.2 billion DM, compared to 800 million DM in May and 444 million DM in June 1977. The current account, which comprises goods, services and transfers, is normally weakest during the summer tourist season when massive amounts of marks are spent abroad.

For the first six months, the current-account surplus widened to 7.8 billion DM from 5.5 billion a year earlier.

### Bonn's Plan For Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

effect of tax cuts last year was overshadowed by a boost in social security payments and a climb in the value-added tax to 12 from 11 percent.

Economists said that if the tax cuts are geared more toward business tax relief than personal areas, the result will be more favorable.

Business, they say, is the sector where tax-aided spur will have the biggest effect.

Another economist was worried that the new round of tax cuts would only lead to a new round of demand-pull inflation.

The court papers indicate that Citibank officers held a number of meetings and exchanged a flurry of correspondence in the spring of 1977 to consider changing the location of the "parking branch." In July, 1977, in a "strictly private and confidential" memorandum entitled "Foreign Positions Off Local Books," two senior vice presidents of the bank were managing the branch location to New York from Nassau.

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the July 27, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	Lira	Gdr	SF	£	DM
America	2.225	4.248	108.19	50.39	0.2633	6.863	124.37	39.77
Brussels (c)	32.41	61.875	15.765	7.3735	14.375	18.3475	57.79	19.11
Frankfurt	2.187	3.9292	—	46.80	2.413	51.49	0.345	1.171
London	1.40585	—	3.92	8.4115	1.6115	4.242	1.30	3.417
Paris	845.45	1.2145	41.11	191.48	200.04	36.09	472.60	151.06
Paris	4.412	8.624	17.2254	40.66575	5.2133	198.48	13.625	346.42
Zurich	1.704	3.4108	17.2254	40.66575	2.2111	80.6746	5.53245	32.0134

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danes Krone 5.5991; Ester 4.67; French 7.7315; Schilling 14.4805; Sh. Krore 4.928; Ven 103.175; New. Krore 5.4025; Fiat Mark 4.1845; British Financial Franc 3.9495; Hong Kong \$ 4.6315; Singapore \$ 2.271; Canadian \$ 1.8115 U.S. cent

1000 French Francs = 1000 (1) Units of 1000 (1) Units of 10,000 (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## NYSE Prices Rise In Active Trading

## U.S. Raises Productivity In Quarter

### 0.1% Rise Follows

#### A Decline of 4.6%

##### 0.1% Rise Follows

WASHINGTON, July 27 (Reuters) — Productivity rose in the second quarter at a 0.1-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a revised decline of 4.6 percent in the first quarter, the Labor Department reported today.

The first-quarter decline had previously been put at 2.9 percent. The 4.6-percent decline was the steepest slide since the 1974 first quarter.

American Air Filter climbed 1% to 21 1/4 before a trading halt. Westinghouse Electric added 3% to 23 1/2. Phelps Dodge, increasing copper cathode prices, rose 1 1/4 to 23 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose in moderate trading, with the index rising 0.70 to 153.58. Volume of 3.98 million shares from yesterday's 36.83 million.

Airline issues continued active. Pan American tacked on 1/2 to 8 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn lower, oats higher and soybeans irregularly higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents; corn off 1/2 to 24 1/2; oats up 1/2 to 34 1/2 and soybeans up 1/2 to 44 1/2 cents.

Provisional support for nearby soybeans offset effects of continued good growing conditions. Corn futures dipped under speculative selling pressure in reaction to a crop reported to be in good condition and forecasts calling for near ideal weather.

### Treasury to Raise

#### \$1.15 Billion in Cash

WASHINGTON, July 27 (Reuters) — The Treasury announced late yesterday it will raise \$1.15 billion in new cash in the quarter ended in September.

It said it will sell \$2.5 billion on Aug. 1 of three-year notes, \$3 billion in seven-year notes Aug. 2 and \$1.5 billion in 30-year bonds Aug. 3.

Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon said the government has already raised \$3.4 billion in the current quarter. Since the notes and bonds being sold next week represent \$2.6 billion in new cash, he said, there will be another \$5.5 billion to raise in this quarter.

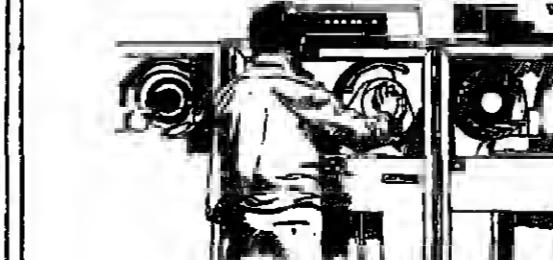
He told reporters after testifying that he hopes to see interest rates peak out in the next few months, although he expects no major fluctuations over the rest of this year.

**HARRY WINSTON**  
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

July 28 to July 31  
from 5 p.m.

CASINO  
PALM BEACH  
CANNES



The man with exceptional goals  
needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

## Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.





## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 27

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100% Sls. Close High Low Quot. Close	13 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100% Sls. Close High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100% Sls. Close High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100% Sls. Close High Low Quot. Close
— Am-Air —	100% 4% AstroElec 20s 2.01 41 104.10 104.10	4% Barco 42 375 388+ 1%	17% 14 FebCo 1.24 2.12 5 17 17
14% 6% AAR 400 23.9 24 14/2 12/2 14 — 16	25% 4% AstroElec 4.5 15 964 915— V2	25% Barco 21 296 296+ 1%	11% 5% Intelsat 40 7.3 5 22 22
6% 4% AAS 22 4.0 7 5 5% 5% — V2	4% Barco 3 286 296+ 1%	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	25% 5% Intervac 20 22 22
2% 4% APS 24 4.3 7 49 9 85% 9+ 16	4% Barco 12 85 612 612+ 1%	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
2% 4% ATC 20 4.5 8 12 14/2 12/2 14 — 16	4% Barco 25 28 1254 1254+ 1%	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	25% 5% Interpac 20 22 22
2% 12-16 ATC 20 4.5 8 12 14/2 12/2 14 — 16	4% Barco 44 37 8 69 12/2 12/2 14 — 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
12% 5% AVIC 40 5.0 5 22 22 12 12 — 16	4% Barco 46 4.7 11 11/2 11/2 12/2 14 — 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
3% 17% AVX 32 5.0 12 27 21/2 20/2 20/2+ 16	4% Barco 50 4.7 12 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
2% 25% AZL 48 9.4 5 2 9 9+ 9+ — V2	4% Barco 52 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
10% 6% Abrams 400 4.4 5 2 9 9+ 9+ — V2	4% Barco 54 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
10% 4% AmcPac 2 2 2 21/2 21/2 21/2+ 16	4% Barco 56 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
10% 12% AmcPac 30 2.1 18 11/2 11/2 11/2+ 16	4% Barco 58 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
10% 12% AmcPac 30 2.1 18 11/2 11/2 11/2+ 16	4% Barco 60 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
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24% 14% AmcPac 16 1.7 24 14/2 12/2 22/2+ 22	4% Barco 66 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
12% 5% AmcPac 14 1.7 24 14/2 12/2 22/2+ 22	4% Barco 68 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
12% 5% AmcPac 12 1.7 24 14/2 12/2 22/2+ 22	4% Barco 70 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
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12% 5% AmcPac 2 1.7 24 14/2 12/2 22/2+ 22	4% Barco 80 2.5 18 18/2 18/2 18/2+ 16	12% Bell 216 216+ 1%	5% Interpac 20 22 22
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